FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OFFICIALS, CONGRESSMEN DISCUSS U.S. GRAIN SUBSIDY

PY061623 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1400 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Aug (NA) -- Reliable sources today reported that Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille this morning met with top Radical Civic Union [UCR] and congressional leaders to "review possible courses of action to be adopted" in view of the U.S. decision to subsidize its grain sales to the USSR and the PRC. The sources revealed that President Raul Alfonsin left precise instructions before leaving for Colombia and Mexico to analyze "all courses of action" and to draw up "a definite reaction" that can be implemented after the head of state returns to the country.

According to the sources, the prevailing approach of the government, which will be coordinated with the opposition parties, reportedly will demand a reduction of the interest rate applied to the foreign debt instead of reducing payments in any other way. The sources told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that the draft resolution that the UCR bloc will propose this afternoon in the Chamber of Deputies will seek to "summarize" the various political expressions that the U.S. attitude has aroused. The sources stated that the draft resolution will have a "high political content," but that it will avoid "sticking" to a position which could compromise future government actions on this issue.

They reported that the government's mood in light of the U.S. decision "is one of indignation," and that "there is a real belief that the U.S. attitude "seeks to change the world market" for raw materials "for its own benefit."

The sources reported that despite this "we cannot react as children," but "must analyze the most effective ways to counteract" the U.S. decision to subsidize its grain exports. The sources stated that "we will analyze this situation at the Economy Ministry and afterward decide on the attitude to be adopted."

The contents of the bill that the UCR bloc at the Chamber of Deputies could sign today will depend on the outcome of the above-mentioned meeting.

Senate Condemns U.S. Decision

PY070307 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0215 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Aug (DYN) -- The Senate unanimously approved tonight two draft declarations "vigorously condemning" the U.S. decision to subsidize the sale of grains to the Soviet Union, PRC, and Japan, and asking the executive branch "to review" its policy regarding the negotiations and payments on the Argentine foreign debt. The Senate also approved a resolution to convey to the U.S. Senate the two declarations of condemnation that were passed by the Argentine Senate tonight. These moves to condemn the U.S. policy of subsidizing the sale of grains were initiated by the leaders of all the congressional blocs and were later approved unanimously by the Senate.

In condemning the protectionist measures adopted by the United States, the Argentine Senate noted "the insensitivity of the U.S. measures, which deliver a hard blow to the efforts Argentina and the countries of the South are making to readjust their economies in the face of the problems posed by the foreign debt."

The draft declarations approved by the Senate also point out that "the critical situation created by the commercial war the United States is waging upsets the countries of the South, which are making efforts to consolidate their democratic systems through economic growth and social progress."

In the preamble of these declarations, the Argentine congressmen recalled the decision taken by the U.S. Senate on 22 July approving the subsidized sale of grains to the Soviet Union, the PRC, and Japan. It was also pointed out that such a decision "negatively affects the Argentine economy, its growth and investments program, and, consequently, its foreign debt payments."

Senators Faustino Mazzuco (UCR) Alberto Rodriguez Saa (PJ) [Justicialist Party], Ricardo Laferriere (UCR), Libardo Sanchez (PJ), and Ricardo Leconte (Liberal Party of Corrientes) wrote the preamble to these declarations.

Compensation To Be Sought

PY070316 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0218 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Aug (TELAM) -- Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn tonight stated that Argentina will stand by its decision to initiate negotiations this month with the IMF to obtain a new standby loan; and with its creditor banks, to reschedule payments of the principal of its debt that will fall due in 1985 and 1986. Brodersohn said that Argentina will request compensation for the loss of income it will suffer as a result of the U.S. decision to subsidize its sales of cereal grains to the Soviet Union, China, and India.

Brodersohn made this statement at the end of meeting chaired by Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille. Several issues, including the national budget, were discussed at this meeting. This unscheduled meeting, which was held at the Finance Palace, was also attended by Economic Coordination Secretary Adolfo Canitrot, Under Secretary for Economic Policy Jose Luis Machinea, and Central Bank Director Ernesto Feldman.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES VISIT BY NICARAGUA'S CRUZ

PY021239 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Jul 86 pp 1, 5

[Editorial by J. Iglesias Rouco: "A Visit That Has Been Kept Very Quiet"]

[Text] There is an internal memorandum going around in the Foreign Ministry with details of the activities of Arturo Cruz, Nicaraguan political leader, former adviser of the Sandinist regime, and currently an adviser of the Nicaraguan Opposition Union (UNO). As far as we know, the Alfonsin government is keeping its distance from Cruz, and it was even hesitant to grant him a visa, in contrast to the warm welcome usually given to Guillermo Ungo, one of the political leaders of the Salvadoran guerrilla movement, who was even received by the president.

Cruz's visit to Buenos Aires seems to be related to a project of the Nicaraguan contras to establish some kind of government in exile in 2 Latin American countries. Cruz, a former aide to Eden Pastora (who is also in conflict with the U.S. Government), was a member of the embassy of the Sandinist regime in Washington after the fall of the Somozist dictatorship. He met here until yesterday with political and union leaders of practically all tendencies, including the radicals. Cruz also met with businessman and heads of student organizations.

Obviously what the UNO representative is trying to explain in Argentina is the real situation in his country, a situation that has been disguised by Managua, which blames all Nicaragua's ills on the U.S. economic blockades and Washington's support for the "contras."

According to the Foreign Ministry memorandum, Cruz explains the Nicaraguan situation in the following manner:

1. The Nicaraguan political process is characterized by a permanent confrontation between the majority of the people at all levels and the Sandinist "elite" headed by the nine commanders who control the political power. The power of the Sandinist regime is based on the militarization of society, the complete control over the state security system, and the use of ideological propaganda which is basically aimed at gaining support in the international community.

2. There is a balance on the military front. The anti-Sandinist guerrilla groups are capable of keeping the conquered territory and, in time, of consolidating a parallel government in the country.

3. The aid that the contras are getting from Washington is both legitimate and beneficial. According to Cruz, the concepts of national sovereignty and nonintervention definitely cannot be applied to Nicaragua, owing to the influential presence in Nicaragua of the Soviet Union, Cuba, Bulgaria, and the GDR, which allied with the Sandinist regime, have "internationalized" the conflict. Therefore, those who oppose the regime and try to survive have no other choice than to seek foreign support.

4. The Sandinist regime presents itself before the international community as some kind of David in a struggle against the imperialist Goliath (the United States). This propagandistic scheme has been especially successful among the industrialized countries, where the middle classes view with concern and some guilt the poverty of the Third World. But what is really being waged in Nicaragua is not a war against imperialism, but a civil war: on one side the "elite" pro-Soviet Sandinists who are trying to impose an anachronistic Marxism-Leninism, and on the other side a "Zapata-style army" made up of peasants who are defending their rights in the face of the Soviet military apparatus.

5. During the first 2 and ½ years of the Sandinist government, Nicaragua received hundreds of millions of dollars in U.S. assistance. In less than 30 months, $1.6 billion in U.S. credits allowed Nicaragua to refinance its foreign debt on quite favorable terms, without submitting to IMF demands. These are huge figures in comparison with the Nicaraguan GDP which does not exceed $2 billion.

6. Sandinist Marxism is perhaps the most dogmatic of the Soviet world. Nicaragua has banned authors like Gramsci, Marcusse, Althusser, Trotsky, and even Mao, whose doctrine of "prolonged popular war" served as the ideological basis for one of the main Sandinist factions before the overthrow of Anastasio Somoza.

7. Accoding to Cruz, power in Nicaragua is now in the hands of what might be called "scientific Somozism," meaning a dictatorship identical to that of Somoza, with the added trappings of the ideology and practices of the Soviet-Cuban version of Marxist-Leninism. For some time it has kept all radio and television under control and now with the recent closure of the newspaper LA PRENSA (permanently under censorship before), the regime has eliminated the only relatively independent means of information.

The rationing cards and the so-called Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS), which are organs of espionage and repression overseen by Interior Minister Tomas Borge, installed in towns and cities, block by block, do the rest to ensure submission.

8. Despite the Sandinists' talk, the Soviet Union invests in this "model" billions of dollars more than in the Cuban model or in Vietnam, where it invests ten times less per capita (except in weapons). The Sandinist model rests on the absolute social militarization (which is only partially applied in Cuba), on a closed police mechanism, and, especially, on a primitive economic system of mere subsistence.

9. The main sources of support for the regime lie not in the rural or proletarian masses or in the small and medium rural landowners who resist forced collectivization, but rather in the old land-owning class associated with the Sandinist "elite," the Cuban and Soviet-bloc military "advisers," who number in the thousands, and, especially, in international public opinion headed by the "bourgeois" public of the Western "North," whose ideas remain trapped in "revolutionary" utopias. Also favoring Sandinism is the indifference of the countries that are not close to the "hot zone" of the East-West confrontation. They view the Central American drama as nothing more than a tropical phenomenon.

That indifference, which is quite visible in Argentina, makes it easy for our leftist sectors, including those in the government, to manipulate the Central American war demogogically for domestic electoral purposes in some instances, and in others, for the purpose of serving the strategic global interests of the Soviet Union. Logically, none of these groups which are always ready to welcome the Ungos of Latin America, wants to pay attention to Cruz, and they do not want others to pay attention to him.

These pro-Sandinists perhaps do not realize that their attitude may end up transforming Argentina into a "hot zone" in the context of the East-West confrontation. And signs pointing in that direction can be seen in some material of Soviet origin, which the YPF [Government Oil Deposits] has just moved into some "precarious government warehouses." But this is a story we will examine in another article. It will be sufficient today to point out as a bad omen the welcome given here to some protagonists in the Central American conflict, in contrast to the silence or quasi-silence with which other protagonists in the same conflict are received here.

AMBASSADOR TO ECUADOR 'FIRED,' RETURNS HOME

PY062052 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 6 Aug 86 p 11

[Text] (DYN) -- Former Labour Minister Antonio Mucci has been fired as ambassador to Ecuador and recalled to Buenos Aires, Foreign Ministry sources said yesterday. No reason was given for the dismissal of the ambassador, who was labour minister for the first five months of the Raul Alfonsin administration until a dispute with Labour Secretary Gabriel Matzkin led to his removal.

LABOR MINISTER UNVEILS LEGISLATIVE PACKAGE

PY062105 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Labour Minister Hugo Barrionuevo went on television and radio at 9 pm last night to announce a comprehensive package of government labour legislation, four bills of which entered Congress yesterday.

This package breaks down into the restoration of collective wage bargaining, the creation of a labour guarantee fund, employee representation on the administration of state firms, and compulsory information and consultation procedures in all companies whether public or private.

The legislation aims at reducing state intervention in labour relations while obliging firms employing more than 100 persons to inform their trade unions every six months on the economic and employment situation of the firm as well as immediately on any innovation or development affecting jobs. Employee representatives on state companies would be elected secretly and directly for a two-year term.

A "social peace clause" under which the signatory union promises not to strike during the duration of the contract is to be a compulsory part of any collective wage bargaining agreement and the right to strike will be redefined. Under this clause the government will still be able to set limits to the wages which may be agreed and also order a return to work for a maximum period of two months if there is serious damage to the national economy or essential services as a result of strike action. There are also compulsory arbitration provisions, defiance of which can lead to a strike being declared illegal.

Other items include reforming the hiring system in ports, improving working conditions and changing labour inspection procedures.

According to the reforms the right to strike cannot affect other rights of greater or equal importance, Barrionuevo said. The state was obliged to maintain essential public services, he also said. The bill covering the right to strike had still to be finalized, Barrionuevo explained, and a law to govern trade union activity would also be introduced, he said.

There would also be wage guarantee funds based on special labour credits and employer contributions of 0.5 percent of company earnings which would protect the worker from the bankruptcy of his employers and ensure the smooth payment of severance pay and family benefits. Payments out of this fund would not be able to exceed three times the minimum wage.

All the above proposals were open to public debate at all levels, Barrionuevo assured his audience. The minister expressed optimism about the current state of industrial relations. Democracy, modernization and efficiency were the watchwords of his address.

CGT secretary-general Saul Ubaldini yesterday said that the CGT would be preparing its own labour legislation package and presenting it to congressmen next week.

TROCCOLI ON FIRMENICH, SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

PY032219 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Aug 86 p 15

[Text] (NA) -- Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli denied yesterday that the Revolutionary Peronist faction was carrying out any subversive activities and that former Montonero leader Mario Firmenich was not condemned to isolation. Troccoli said that Firmenich was imprisoned under a constitutional regime that guarantees the freedom of thought, and allows him to communicate with his friends outside the prison. Prosecutor Juan Romero Vitorica earlier claimed that Firmenich is organizing a subversive comeback from his prison cell in Villa Devoto.

CONGRESS SPLIT OVER PRESENCE OF U.S. TROOPS

PY061629 Paris AFP in Spanish 1601 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] La Paz, 5 Aug (AFP) -- It was officially announced today that Bolivian opposition congressmen will question four ministers and the Bolivian ambassador to the United States for admitting U.S. troops into the country without consulting Congress.

The officials who will be questioned are Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez, Defense Minister Fernando Valle, Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy, Planning Minister Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada, and Ambassador Fernando Illanes.

Oscar Zamora Emdinacelli, former Senate president, said that in his opinion the cogoverning parties, the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN), are guilty of high treason for admitting the U.S. troops into the country.

Meanwhile, the deputies of the MNR have decided to display on their benches a Bolivian flag with a black band as a sign of mourning for what they have described as an invasion by the United States of the national territory.

Mario Rueda Pena, an MNR leader, has said that the flag will be kept there as long as the Yankee occupation lasts.

Ema de Torres, representing the Board for the Defense of the National Sovereignty, a group comprising dozens of labor unions, organizations, and political parties and hundreds of leading personalities, has called upon Congress to order the withdrawal of the U.S. soldiers, because their presence in the country violates constitutional principles.

On the other hand, ADN and MNR congressmen have reaffirmed their support for President Victor Paz Estenssoro's decision to receive U.S. help in the fight against drug trafficking.

BARTHELEMY DISCUSSES NEED FOR ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN

PY061725 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0221 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] La Paz, 5 Aug (EFE) -- Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has stated that the struggle against drug trafficking and the control of that illegal activity will be run exclusively by Bolivian personnel as soon as the country has the necessary equipment for that task.

He said that the Bolivian Government has already requested, through the U.S. Embassy, the support of the Reagan administration to provide the Bolivian police with sufficient resources to follow up the antidrug operations.

Barthelemy added that in addition to airplanes and boats, it is also necessary to obtain radar equipment, weapons, and vehicles that will facilitate the better deployment of specialized forces. He said that the U.S. President will have to assess the current situation of the police unit in charge of repressing the traffickers.

The requirements, he stated, have probably been taken into account by the U.S. military officers who are currently in Bolivia, and this will certainly facilitate the assessment.

The Bolivian interior minister then expressed his confidence that the U.S. Administration will grant the Bolivian needs. Barthelemy added that when those means are in the hands of the national police, the antidrug operations will be conducted solely by Bolivian forces.

He concluded by saying that should the supply of this equipment be consolidated in the next few weeks, the withdrawal of U.S. troops headquartered in Trinidad, capital of El Beni Department, northeast of La Paz, could be accelerated.

LAB AIRLINE WORKERS END STRIKE 5 AUGUST

PY060255 Paris AFP in Spanish 0235 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] La Paz, 5 Aug (AFP) -- Lloyd Bolivian Airline (LAB) workers today suspended their strike, and all LAB flights will be resumed today, LAB union leader Juan Urrutia announced here today.

After arduous negotiations it was agreed to entrust General Jaime Nino de Guzman with the task of reorganizing the LAB executive board. Gen Guzman also vowed to give the necessary guarantees to the LAB workers.

The strike today was in its 7th day, and more than 100 workers were ready to call a hunger strike to demand the dismissal of LAB executives, whom they regard as incompetent.

BRIEFS

MEASLES OUTBREAK IN GUAYARAMERIN -- This week two children died of measles in Guayaramerin. An outbreak of measles is affecting 60 percent of the local children. Many cases of mumps have also been reported in this city. [Summary] [La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jul 86 PY]

CIVIC ASSEMBLY CALLS FOR TRANSITION FORMULA

PY020102 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Ricardo Vacarezza, the National Civic Assembly [ANC] coordinator, this morning said that so far the political parties have not been able to make a decisive effort to obtain a unified political formula for transition and return to democracy.

Vacarezza also indicated that he is going to demand from all political parties a plan to get the country out of the current crisis. In a press conference the civic leaders expressed their total support for the statement by Cardinal and Santiago Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno over the case of the burned youths. They also rejected the declaration by the Supreme Court regarding Cardinal Fresno's statement.

[Begin Vacarezza recording] In the face of this event the ANC expresses its solidarity with the statement made by the cardinal, because it is the genuine expression of the feelings of the great majority of Chileans who do not feel protected by the courts in the face of the abuse of power and the systematic violations of basic human rights. The Chilean church, because of its historic tradition, is the real voice of those who have no voice. The words of the Santiago archbishop on values and conduct under the current circumstances should become a reference for the decision of those who called themselves Catholics. [end recording]

The ANC stated: We believe that the Supreme Court, instead of interpreting the cardinal's statement as an offense, should contemplate his words and take effective and clear measures to resolve the serious crimes which have been committed in the last few years, regarding which the entire country seeks clarification. During the meeting with the press, Ricardo Vacarezza disclosed the assembly's activities during August. One of them is a demand that all political parties prepare a unified program for transition and return to democracy.

[Begin Vacarezza recording] The ANC has decided to begin a very clear policy to demand from the political parties decisive efforts to obtain a unified political formula for transition and return to a democratic regime. This is something that has been pointed out from the very beginning. Just as the ANC demands from the government the fulfillment of proposals made by social sectors, it also demands from political parties an adequate political solution to the crisis affecting the country. In this regard the ANC is also going to start several actions with this aim. [end recording]

The ANC also announced that the boycott campaign on some products will be maintained and that the activities in support if the civic leaders still under arrest will be increased. The assembly is also going to hold an act of solidarity with Carmen Gloria Quintana and will continue expanding the ANC throughout the entire national territory.

'Drive for Democracy' Slated

PY030030 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0242 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Santiago, 1 Aug (EFE) -- ANC Coordinator Ricardo Vacarezza today announced that "a drive for democracy" will be held early in September.

The drive is slated for 4 September, the date on which Chileans used to elect a new president every 6 years. Vacarezza also announced that several activities will be held on 20 August within the framework of "a drive for justice and peace," which will be designed to prepare the 4 September demonstration.

Pinochet Rally Proposed

PY070208 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1410 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Santiago, 6 Aug (EFE) -- Manuel Contreras, chairman of the National Autonomous Organizations Front [Frente Nacional de Organizaciones Autonomas -- Frenao] today proposed a public rally of all followers of General Augusto Pinochet's regime. According to Contreras, this rally could be held before 11 September 1986, the day on which followers of the government will celebrate the 13th anniversary of General Pinochet's assumption of power. He said that it is important to demonstrate, through a rally, the support the military government is receiving from the people, especially due to "the great misinformation" existing in the world on what is happening in Chile.

AD LABELS PINOCHET'S REMARKS 'RUDE, VULGAR'

PY021435 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] The Democratic Alliance [AD] has strongly rejected comments by General Augusto Pinochet about political parties. The AD pointed out that the comments are rude and vulgar and that they degrade the Army, the Armed Forces, and the nation. The AD released a statement read by Julio Subercasseaux, a leader of the Republican Party:

[Begin recording] The AD has the painful duty to express its categorical rejection to the continuous and repeated rude and vulgar expressions by Gen Pinochet regarding political leaders. This offensive language which has never before been heard from a president of Chile degrades the Army, the Armed Forces, and worst of all the entire nation. No one has the right, especially not someone who uses and abuses the resources of the state, to label as dishonest the politicians who have made austerity a way of life. [end recording]

The AD added that no one has the right to label politicians as ambitious, especially someone who has clung to power for 13 years.

[Begin Subercasseaux recording] No one has the right, especially not someone who cannot leave the country because of his international image, to criticize political leaders for merely accepting invitations from foreign democracies. This is now the style of engaging in politics. We once again call for good sense and prudence. We believe that this language is aimed at provoking us and at deepening the polarization which, unfortunately exists in Chilean society. We will not fall into this provocation. On the contrary, we will continue to stress the need to seek a political solution to the crisis. We appeal to the people and to the moral forces of the country to reject polarization and to try again to find the traditional values of respect and tolerance in our country. [end recording]

The AD is studying mobilization plans including whether to request a permit for a demonstration next September.

MISSING STUDENT LEADER FOUND DEAD 6 AUGUST

PY070347 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0009 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Santiago, 6 Aug (EFE) -- The National Intelligence Centre (CNI, political police) informed the Chilean Human Rights Commission today that a student leader who had disappeared 4 days ago has been found dead.

The dead student is Mario Martinez Rodriguez, executive secretary of the Santiago University Students Federation (Feusach), whose whereabouts were unknown since noon on 2 August.

This information was confirmed to EFE by the coordinator of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, Andres Rodriguez, who said that the CNI director, General Humberto Gordon, revealed nothing more than where the body was found: Santo Domingo Beach, 125 km southeast of Santiago on the Pacific coast. General Gordon did not mention the circumstances in which the body of the student leader was found, nor the place where the body was taken, Andres Rodriguez reported.

APPELLATE COURT CONFIRMS PRISON SENTENCES

PY061652 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0317 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Santiago, 5 Aug (EFE) -- The Santiago Appellate Court today confirmed the 6-year-and-2-day prison sentence passed down by a first instance judge against three people who were detained during an antigovernment demonstration in November 1985. A sentence of 3 years and 1 day was also confirmed for a fourth detainee.

The first three have been identified as Luis Olea Cifuentes, Luis Mena Salas, and Nelson Arriagada, who were accused of having participated in the demonstration and using incendiary devices, blunt instruments, and tire busters. The fourth, identified as Salvador Vasquez Villagra, was accused of transporting the incendiary devices and other materials.

These four detainees were prosecuted for presumed violation of the State Security Law and indicted by the Santiago Military Superintendancy.

FORMER COMMUNIST SENATOR RECEIVES SENTENCE

PY061614 Santiago TELAM in Spanish 0451 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Santiago, 5 Aug (TELAM-EFE) -- Former Communist Party Senator Alejandro Toro was sentenced to 1,082 days in prison by the Supreme Court of Justice, which reversed a previous ruling by the Santiago Appellate Court. The former senator was indicted following a decision by the military government after a Santiago magazine published a paid advertisement entitled "Communist Party Manifesto to the Chilean People" signed by Toro.

Special Judge Marcos Libedinsky acquitted Toro, a ruling that was confirmed by the Appellate Court and has now been reversed by the Supreme Court. The ruling against Toro has been sent to the Parole Board where he must report every day while the punishment is in force.

GEN LEIGH, FACH MEMBERS FORBIDDEN TO LEAVE

PY051622 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1458 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Santiago, 5 Aug (EFE) -- A Santiago judge who is investigating the case of 10 missing Communists has issued an order forbidding 32 Air Force [FACh] members from leaving the country. The order affects former FACh commander in chief and former Government Junta member General Gustavo Leigh. According to an exclusive report published today by the Santiago newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA, the order issued by Judge Carlos Cerda affects generals, colonels, commanders, captains, and sergeants.

In the same case, Judge Cerda last year ordered that Commander Roberto Fuentes be arrested and held incommunicado on charges of leading a group called the Joint Anti-subversive Command. According to specialists in human rights violation cases, the group participated in the illegal arrest of the 10 Communist leaders who disappeared in 1976.

Fuentes was later released, and the judge has not yet been able to prove the military men's involvement in the case.

LABOR MINISTER CITES UNEMPLOYMENT DROP

PY062358 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Relay from Government House by Eliana Henriquez]

[Excerpt] Labor Minister Alfonso Marquez de la Plata has termed very positive the 11-percent unemployment rate registered during the last quarter. The figure, which was released today by the National Satatistics Institute, is similar to that of the previous quarter.

Marquez de la Plata stated that the stabilization of this rate is very important because the unemployment rate usually rises at this time of year. The minister went on to say that this stabilization allows us to predict that the unemployment rate, which is already below the international unemployment rate, will continue to drop during the summer and spring. He also said that this figure shows that the government's economic and social policy is correct. [passage omitted]

EX-M-19 MEMBERS REQUEST ASYLUM AT SWISS EMBASSY

PA061242 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0246 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Bogota, 5 Aug (EFE) -- Gustavo Fajardo Celis and Javier Posso Vargas, former members of the M-19 today requested political asylum at the Swiss Embassy in Bogota to escape from "military persecution."

Fajardo, who accepted official amnesty in 1982, and Posso, pardoned by the Supreme Court of Justice, arrived at the Swiss diplomatic mission in Bogota, where they said they were being persecuted and had received anonymous threats.

"Just to save our lives and not to face the same fate of hundreds of people who have accepted the amnesty and have been killed, we have decided to take refuge to ask for political asylum," Fajardo and Posso said in a communique to EFE.

The former guerrillas, one a lawyer and judicial branch official, asked for the presence of an Attorney General's Office official travel and arrangements to Switzerland. However, it was learned that there were no treaties of this type between Colombia and Switzerland.

The two former guerrillas added that for months they have been subjected to persecution, accused of possession of automatic weapons, their homes have been searched, they have received written and telephone threats, and their families subjected have been interrogated by paramilitary groups. They warned against a "dirty war" and "the Argentinization of the country."

M-19 OCCUPIES NEMOCON, SEEKS BARCO PACT

PA062057 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2025 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Bogota, 6 Aug (EFE) -- This afternoon the M-19 peacefully occupied the town of Nemocon, 70 km north of Bogota, to propose to the Virgilio Barco Vargas government that will be sworn in tomorrow a "pact that will lead to peace."

An anonymous spokesman for the group said that during a telephone call to EFE that the occupation is peaceful and has been carried out by the "Bolivarian Militia" of the M-19 to "insist on the need to create a new pact with the Barco Vargas government."

Meanwhile, police sources reported on the CARACOL radio network that communications with Nemocon have apparently been cut off.

The Cundinamarca police command sent reinforcements to the area.

Group 'Attacks' Nemocon

PA070321 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] With an obvious desire to gain publicity a guerrilla group attacked the town of Nemocon, north of Cundinamarca and barely 1 hour from Bogota.

The audacious attack was aimed at the police post and a bank branch. A policeman was killed and an agent was wounded during the attack; two civilians were also wounded. Bombs which were left in the Telecom [National Enterprise for Telecommunications] building, the municipal offices, and a gas station were deactivated after the attackers escaped. The police have begun a land and air chase of the group, which was traveling in two vehicles.

EPL GUERRILLAS OPPOSE BARCO, KILL 2 SOLDIERS

PA060304 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 31 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[By Eduardo Carrillo]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] A Navy officer and an Army NCO were wounded during an attack by the so-called "Pedro Leon Arboleda" (PLA) Urban Detachment's "24 July Heroes" commando of the Popular Liberation Army (EPL), southwest of Bogota.

Authorized spokesmen for the Defense Ministry and National Police reported that soldiers were waiting for National Navy and Air Force buses on South 33d Street and 74th Avenue in the Kennedy City neighborhood when three men in a Chevette opened fire on them.

During the attack, National Navy Frigate Lieutenant Victor Martinez Vargas and Army 2d Corporal Esmerei Monroy Correa were wounded and taken to the Central Military Hospital.

Doctors from the military hospital reported that Martinez Vargas was wounded in the ankle and right leg. Monroy Correa was hit by three shots in various parts of her body. A medical report states that Martinez Vargas is not in serious condition, while Monroy Correa's condition is delicate.

The gunmen left behind subversive propaganda pertaining to the PLA detachment of the so-called EPL and opposing President-elect Virgilio Barco Vargas.

The reappearance of the PLA detachment caused concern in state security organizations as well as in the National Police and Army. That subversive faction was nearly dismantled in Bogota, the eastern plains, and Valle del Cauca Department after policemen and soldiers were murdered 5 years ago. Most of its members and leaders, including Carlos Avilan Patino, are serving lengthy jail sentences for numerous crimes, including rebellion, murder of peace officers, and theft of weapons exclusively used by the Armed Forces.

As for the attackers of the soldiers in Kennedy City, it was reported that their vehicle had been stolen a few hours previously in Bogota.

ABDON SAGUIER: PEOPLE HAVE 'RIGHT TO REBEL'

PY052145 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 4 Aug 86 p 9

[Text] "From a certain viewpoint, the opinions of engineer Romero Pereira [State Counselor Engineer Carlos Romero Pereira Arza] are objective and consistent because it is obvious that the current regime is a 'let-us-give-thanks' system in the sense that the small and negligible achievements that we Paraguayans have are just gracious concessions by an almighty person who could well be compared to an absolute monarch."

This comment was made by Dr Miguel Abdon Saguier [a leader of the opposition Authentic Radical Liberal Party] when he was asked about remarks by the Colorado leader during a panel discussion at the metropolitan seminary.

Abdon Saguier added that "unlike these gracious autocratic concessions, achievements under a democratic system are the normal result of exercising individual and collective rights in a community that enjoys a state of law."

Saguier also stated that he shares with Romero Fereira the opinion that "the people have a legitimate right to rebel against oppression. No one can deny to a subjugated nation the right to resort, if necessary, to force to overthrow tyrannies."

In conclusion, Saguier stated that he disagrees with Romero Pereira when he speaks of a Colorado majority. "That would have been demonstrated under a free system, but under current conditions, to speak of a Colorado or liberal majority is to prophesy. And a politician must rely on objectivity, not on divination," he said.

SECURITY FORCES PUT DOWN PRISON DISTURBANCE

PY310211 Asuncion Radio Nanduti in Spanish 0135 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] We report the following news: As a result of a prison riot that began this afternoon inside Tacumbu National Prison, an inmate was seriously wounded by gunfire and taken to a hospital. Another prisoner was treated at the prison, and many others were hurt, according to initial reports.

The riot started early this afternoon and it was started by Brazilian prisoners, who broke down the iron doors that enclosed them in an isolated section of the prison where they were being held for disciplinary reasons.

The mutiny attempt was put down by special security forces. Brazilian inmate Juan Alberto Ferreira, 25, suffered gunshot wounds in the head and thorax, and was taken to a hospital.

First aid doctors arrived at the prison to assist the inmates. By evening the situation was under control. Today's disturbance comes after similar, even more serious ones, which were also started by Brazilian inmates a few months ago. Attempts to dig tunnels have also been discovered on several occasions in this prison.

GARCIA TO ATTEND NONALIGNED SUMMIT IN ZIMBABWE

PY070216 Paris AFP in Spanish 1740 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Lima, 6 Aug (AFP) -- Government sources reported here today that President Alan Garcia will soon travel to Harare, Zimbabwe, where he will attend the nonaligned summit that will start on 27 August.

Although the exact dates of the trip have not been confirmed, official sources have noted that the young president had been expressly invited to participate in the nonaligned meeting that will be attended by numerous heads of state, heads of government, foreign ministers and special missions from the five continents.

Important political-economic issues will be discussed at the summit, particularly the hot issue of the foreign debt [words indistinct] bilateral relations and general measures to promote cooperation.

GENERAL INVOLVED IN PRISON RIOTS TO APPEAR IN COURT

PY060320 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0047 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Lima, 5 Aug (EFE) -- Supreme Court President Hector Beltran has reported that General Jorge Rabanal, the person responsible for the repression of the Lurigancho Prison uprising, which resulted in 124 deaths, must appear before the trial judge on 8 August.

The president of the Supreme Court also said that Judge Hernan Saturno has already asked military authorities to place the general at the disposal of his court.

Notwithstanding, it still has to be decided whether the civilian or military courts will have jurisdiction over the case of Gen Rabanal. This decision has to be made by the Supreme Court.

The prosecutor's office maintains that the uprisings by alleged members of the Shining Path Group on 19 June in Fronton, Lurigancho, and Santa Barbara Prisons were civilian and not military uprisings and, therefore, the cases should come under the jurisdiction of civilian courts.

Army Gen Jorge Rabanal had under his command the members of the Republican Guard who, according to President Alan Garcia himself, executed with a shot in the head more than 100 prisoners, who had surrendered and were harmless. [passage omitted]

MRTA COMMANDOS TAKE OVER 2 RADIOS IN CUSCO

PY070219 Paris AFP in Spanish 1709 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Lima, 6 Aug (AFP) -- The police reported here today that last night Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) commandos simultaneously took over two radio stations in Cusco, located at 1,155 km southeast of Lima. They added that after overpowering the personnel, the commandos proceeded to broadcast subversive proclamations.

The insurgent groups, armed with revolvers, broke into the Super Radio and Radio Mundo broadcasting stations, and, after overpowering the personnel, proceeded to broadcast taped messages containing subversive proclamations for 15 minutes.

Gustavo Infante, the manager of one of the radios, said that they were ready to do anything and they threatened to kill us if we did not obey their orders.

The MRTA attempted to break into the Radio Mundo broadcasting station on 4 August, but its plans were frustrated because of the sudden presence of police. The series of radio station seizures started on 2 August when MRTA commandos took over the internal radio station of a market located in the Huanchaco district and proceeded to broadcast proclamations regarding the armed struggle.

BOMB EXPLODES AT LIMA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

PY070333 Paris AFP in Spanish 0215 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Lima, 6 Aug (AFP) -- Officials have reported tonight that a bomb exploded at the international airport without causing any major damage or casualties. The low-powered bomb exploded in a bathroom of the domestic flight section.

It was surprising that the terrorists were able to get to the passengers boarding area in view of the strict security measures implemented in the airport several weeks ago.

Other sources indicated that shots were heard at the air base adjacent to the airport, but these were apparently caused by a nervous guard.

BRIEFS

DEPUTY MINISTERS APPOINTED -- The Official Gazette yesterday published the supreme resolutions appointing the new labor and social development deputy ministers, Victor Salas Merinde and Domingo Freidman Gonzalez, respectively. Salas is a well-known union leader of the General Confederation of Peruvian Workers, which is headed by Julio Cruzado Zavala. This is the first time that a worker will occupy a high-ranking position in public administration, Labor Minister Orester Rodriguez Campos said. The deputy ministers will probably assume their positions today. [Text] [Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 6 Aug 86 PY]

SANGUINETTI CRITICIZES U.S. EXPORT SUBSIDY

PY061610 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish-0923 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Aug (TELAM) -- President Julio Maria Sanguinetti has criticized the U.S. decision to subsidize its grain exports to the Soviet Union, stating that protectionism among industrialized countries is an attack against the heart of the democratic system of the producing countries.

In a statement to the newspaper LA RAZON, Sanguinetti said that protectionism aggravates the economic problem, increases the influence of the debt on domestic economic problems, and thus becomes a powerful factor in political destabilization.

Sanguinetti said that protectionism also diminishes the possibility of resolving social backwardness and hits workers and small businessmen. In a nutshell, it affects us to the very core of democracy, he states.

Concerning the scarce resources by which the underdeveloped countries can reverse the decision of the Reagan administration, the Uruguayan head of state said that we must resort to moral pressures. An awareness of the negative impact that protectionism can have on democratic stability must be created, Sanguinetti concluded.

POLITICIANS LAUNCH CAMPAIGN TO HELP NICARAGUA

PY062050 Paris AFP in Spanish 1433 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Montevideo, 6 August (AFP) -- Representatives of some of the more important Uruguayan political forces have launched a campaign to provide economic aid for Nicaragua, thus joining the solidarity movement started in Argentina, Mexico, and Peru, and Venezuela.

According to the organizers, the purpose of the campaign is to counter the financial support ($110 million) [as received] that the U.S. Government recently approved for the Nicaraguan contras.

In a communique, the Uruguayan politicians said that this solidarity, this fight for peace and life, must develop into a movement capable of averting war and destruction.

One of the politicians explained that this aid is intended only to help cover the needs of Nicaragua, which is forced to invest large sums in defense.

LUSINCHI ON COLOMBIA TRIP, AIR FORCE CRASH

PA062007 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] A few moments ago President Jaime Lusinchi departed for Bogota, where he will attend the inauguration in Colombian President-elect Virgilio Barco Vargas. Lusinchi is accompanied by the defense, foreign affairs, and finance ministers and other special guests.

Members of his cabinet and of the military high command were present at his departure. Minutes before, Lusinchi had sworn in Interior Minister Octavio Lepage as the acting president during his absence. The ministers who will replace the foreign affairs, interior, finance, and defense ministers while they are away from their posts were also sworn in.

President Lusinchi made a statement to journalists regarding his brief visit to Colombia, during which he will reaffirm the friendly ties between the two countries. Lusinchi also referred to yesterday's aviation accident in the country's central region, in which three Mirage planes crashed.

[Begin recording] [Lusinchi] During our visit in Colombia we will have the opportunity to hold informal talks with several heads of state, as well as with several prominent Latin American leaders and personalities from other countries and continents. No formal meeting is scheduled, nor is there any special agenda, so any speculation in this regard is just imagination.

[Reporter] Mr President, what can you tell us about yesterday's accident involving the Mirage aircraft?

[Lusinchi] Well, a thorough investigation is being conducted on this grave accident. Possibly tomorrow we will have additional information. However, we cannot say much yet because we are conducting an exhaustive investigation to take the necessary corrective measures and learn the exact cause of the accident. In any event, I believe that the Armed Forces will be submitting additional information tomorrow. [end recording]

NO CASUALTIES IN 5 AUGUST AIR CRASH

PA061229 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The Defense Ministry tonight issued a second communique confirming that the pilots of the planes that crashed are safe. Just as we reported this afternoon, the accident took place at exactly 1000, when the aircraft were hit by strong winds and went out of control, forcing the pilots to abandon their planes to save their lives. [passage omitted]

Lack of ground communications and poor weather were important factors in the accident, which was the worst in Venezuelan Air Force history. [passage omitted]

GROUP OF SIX LEADERS BEGIN MEETINGS

De la Madrid Honors Leaders

PA061615 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] President De la Madrid is hosting a dinner in honor of the heads of state meeting here. This is the first occasion on which the members of the Group of Six have gathered in Ixtapa-Zihuatanejo.

The leaders arrived at the [name indistinct] guest house, where the Mexican president is staying. Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson was the first to arrive, followed by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Ghandi. [Argentine President] Raul Alfonsin followed, accompanied by four Argentine officials

Former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere arrived next, followed a few minutes later by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. President de la Madrid welcomed each of the statesmen to the informal meeting. Journalists, photographers, and cameramen were allowed to cover only a few aspects prior to the dinner.

The heads of state convened in a room adjacent to the dining room. After posing for the photographers and talking for a few minutes, they proceeded to the dining room. The topics discussed by the government leaders will not be disclosed until Thursday, 7 August, at the end of the Ixtapa summit on peace and disarmament.

Calls for Peace

FL062230 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2136 GMT 6 Aug 86

[By Gregorio Alpizar, special correspondent]

[Excerpts] Ixtapa, 6 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Upon inaugurating the second peace and disarmament meeting this afternoon, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid called on men of good faith to join the Group of Six in the battle to reclaim peace for humanity.

Speaking to heads of state from Argentina, Tanzania, Greece, India, and Sweden, De la Madrid said: We do not have military strength, and we are not outstanding world powers. Our weapons are reason and the will to live. [passage omitted]

The right to life is stressed at this meeting, said the Mexican president. He clarified that they do not aspire to present original and novel theories. Our aim is to be spokesmen for what all of humanity wishes: to avoid destruction and war and to assure life and the beauty of humanity which has been so creative, said De la Madrid. [passage omitted]

After listening to the dangers presented by the arms race and the consequences of a nuclear holocaust, De la Madrid said the hazards described at the meeting will be treated as the concerns of men, and we will seek to settle them in a universal awareness that calls for peace.

SEPULVEDA ADDRESSES MEETING ON PEACE, DISARMAMENT

FL041430 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2030 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 2 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Non-nuclear countries do not pretend to impose negotiating terms on the superpowers, but we have assumed the responsibility of defending the right to life and being heard in a process that affects our security and possibilities of our development, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor warned. In his opening remarks at a meeting of diverse international personalities on the initiative of peace and disarmament, being held here in the National Museum of Anthropology and History, the Foreign Secretary said this meeting, like the one the Group of Six will hold in Ixtapa-Zihuatanejo, seeks to strengthen the universal awareness of the dangers inherent in the nuclear age and the viability of disarmament to achieve a genuine and real peace. He said the Group of Six meeting has the same goal. The foreign secretary wished success to the participants in their deliberations during the meeting which, he said, will be followed with great interest by all those who want an international society free of the threat of nuclear war. He announced that the minutes of the meeting will be made available to the leaders of the Group of Six, who will undoubtedly find them an incentive for the development of their initiative. [passage omitted]

ELECTORAL BOARD TO REVIEW CHIHUAHUA ELECTIONS

PA060142 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] The Chihuahua Electoral Board, which is headed by Deputy Ruben Ortega, has committed itself to carry out an in-depth review of the results of the past elections. The following is a report by special envoy Abel Magana:

[Begin recording] The Chihuahua Electoral Board is politically open; therefore, it will accept private evidence provided by the parties even though this will not be considered absolute proof. This evidence will help broaden the vision of the deputies who are reviewing the elections and allow them to rule more fairly and in strict accordance with the law. Deputy Ruben Ortega, head of the Chihuahua Electoral Board, said that the board will do its best. He hopes that the people and political parties will be satisfied with the work being done by the board. Ortega added that the board does not have a great deal of documented evidence. The PAN [National Action Party] has contested the results of the elections. PAN claims that the elections were fraudulent, athough it has presented no specific proof to back this claim. [end recording]

DURAZO TO FACE ACCUSER, SUTHOR OF EXPOSE

WA051500 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 17 Jul 86 pp 5-A, 38-A

[Excerpt] The most awaited of all the confrontation of witness proceedings between former Federal District Police Chief Arturo Durazo and his accusers will take place on 20 August, when Durazo faces his former lieutenant, Jose Gonzalez Gonzalez, the individual who has made the greatest number of and most serious charges against the accused party, in his book, "Lo Negro del Negro Durazo" [The Dark Side of Blackie Durazo].

This confrontation of witnesses, which is in effect a showdown, was agreed to yesterday by the 26th penal court judge who is trying the former police official.

COMMUNIQUE DENIES DUVALIER REQUESTED ASYLUM

PA061737 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 6 Aug 86 pp A-1, A-10

[Communique issued by the Foreign Ministry on 5 August]

[Text] The Foreign Relations Ministry hereby reports to all citizens and to the local and international media that the report in the French weekly LE POINT that former Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier has requested asylum in Panama or that the asylum has been granted is completely false. The information is groundless and inappropriate. THerefore, such an assumption is rejected by the Panamanian Government. In this regard, His Excellency Gaspar Wittgreen, Panamanian ambassador to France, sent an emphatic protest note to LE POINT pointing out that the article is based on rumors and speculations of an alleged political asylum. In his note, Ambassador Wittgreem also denies that he has had any communication, directly or indirectly, personally or officially, with people close to former President Duvalier to negotiate the possibility of political asylum in the Republic of Panama. Therefore, the Panamanian Foreign Ministry categorically rejects such lies and misinformation.

PRD MARCH IN RESPONSE TO PANAMA'S 'ENEMIES'

PA061632 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 6 Aug 86 pp 1-A, 8-A

[By Justa Guerrero de Henriquez]

[Text] The great march on 12 August, organized by the Revolutionary Democratic Party [PRD] with the participation of all members of UNADE [National Democratic Union], will be a people's and military journey in response to Panama's enemies, who have infiltrated inside and outside the U.S. Government to evade the compliance of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. This remark was made by the PRD President Romulo Escobar Bethancourt to the various representatives of the commissions in charge of the coordination of the event, which will conclude with a meeting at 5th of May Plaza.

The organization committee is headed by Dr Hirisnel Sucre and includes Panama City Mayor Jilma Noriega de Jurado, Gerardo Gonzalez, Ana Villa de Flores, Legislator Rigoberto Paredes, Reinaldo Rivera, and Cesar Rodriguez Maylin, all members of the PRD's national executive committee.

Dr Escobar Bethancourt said the event will begin with a military parade on National Avenue and end on A Avenue. The event coincides with the foundation of Battalion 2000 and with the anniversary of the promotion of General Manuel Antonio Noriega to the commandancy of the Defense Force of Panama. The president of the organization committee, Hirisnel Sucre, said there will be two speakers at this event, yet to be announced, who will talk on subjects related to this great event to reaffirm the will of the Panamanian people who support sovereignty, national jurisdiction, and an end to the mockery of Panama and the slanders and lies against the fatherland.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER SIGNS CONVENTION ON TORTURE

PA062351 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 1 Aug 86 p 6

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto yesterday signed the "Inter-American Convention for the Prevention and Sanction of Torture" at OAS headquarters in Washington. The event was attended by OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto signed the document approved on 9 December at the conclusion of the 15th OAS Assembly held in Cartagena, Colombia. This document had already been signed by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay, and Venezuela. However, the convention has not yet been implemented. It was established that the convention would be implemented 30 days after the second document of ratification had been presented. However, this has not been done yet.

Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto said that yesterday's signing of the convention is subject to approval by the Costa Rican Assembly. Madrigal Nieto arrived in Washington early last week. He has met with U.S. Government officials to discuss bilateral problems and the Central American situation. Madrigal Nieto also spoke before the OAS Permanent Council on Wednesday. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

60,000 MARIJUANA PLANTS DISCOVERED -- More than 60,000 marijuana plants were discovered in the past few hours, mainly in the southern part of the country. Among the plants discovered were 4,000 of hybrid known as Blue Flame, presumably developed by Mexican hoodlum Caro Quintero and grown in our country. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Aug 86 PA]

MORE MARIJUANA SEIZED -- The Security Ministry's Narcotics Directorate has seized approximately 600,000 marijuana plants in the past 6 months. Narcotics Director Colonel Luis Barrantes reported this and referred to the operations that are carried out in the area. He said that the problem of marijuana plantations in the region is very serious and this requires strict control in Limon Province. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Aug 86 PA]

GUATEMALA

CONGRESS RECOMMENDS BREAKING TIES WITH SOUTH AFRICA

PA061556 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Today, in a plenary meeting, the Congress approved a resolution recommending breaking the diplomatic relations with South Africa. This was proposed by Rodolfo Maldonado, Edmond Mulet, and Enrique De Leon Asturias, members of the Congress' Foreign Relations Commission, who recently returned from a tour of several European countries.

The Foreign Ministry will take the corresponding steps. The suspension of diplomatic or consular relations with the South African segregationist government was approved because of the discrimination policy of the Pieter Botha regime," which limits all civil rights of the black population. Other countries in the world have imposed commercial sanctions on South Africa, and some others are also in the process of doing it at the diplomatic level in the face of the harshness of the apartheid policy, which has resulted in the killing of thousands of blacks seeking a vindication of their violated rights.

CEREZO DENIES NEUTRALITY ENDANGERED BY U.S.

PA070303 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0112 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Guatemala, 6 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- President Vinicio Cerezo said today that alleged U.S. pressures on Guatemala to force the country to abandon its "active neutrality" are "rumors." The Guatemalan president said that he asked Ronald Reagan's administration directly if this rumor were true, and the United States "officially denied it."

The U.S. weekly magazine NEWSWEEK reported in its latest edition that Cerezo was " "annoyed by the alleged U.S. efforts to end his country's neutrality regarding the conflict with Nicaragua." Cerezo stressed that in publishing the interview he granted the U.S. weekly, the magazine failed to report that the alleged pressures "were a rumor."

"Alberto Martinez Piedra, the U.S. ambassador to Guatemala, and special envoy Phillip Habib told me that there was no pressure and that they respect Guatemala's position, for which I thanked them," President Cerezo said. The president added: "We are going to maintain the position of neutrality in the Central American conflict, as long as it is advantageous to national interests." According to the president's explanations, the rumor regarding U.S. pressures to make his government openly support the anti-Sandinists in the Central American donflict emerged when he mentioned that "some U.S. military men had insinuated that the neutrality policy could undermine the improvement of U.S. relations with Guatemala." Nevertheless, the president recalled that during the interview for the U.S. magazine he said: "The military respects our position."

According to NEWSWEEK, "Cerezo is upset because 7 months after becoming the first civilian Guatemalan president in decades, he has not been invited to a meeting with President Ronald Reagan." Regarding the alleged relationship that exists between the U.S. ambassador and Guatemalan industrialists who finance the anti-Sandinists, the president said: "It is a rumor that goes beyond concrete facts."

"I know the U.S. ambassador," the president added, "and I know that he respects the Guatemalan Government and our civilian administration." The president said: "In any case, to seek aid for the contras in Guatemala would be illegal, would breach our neutrality, and it would not be allowed."

"They (the contras) can hold meetings, but we cannot speak of aid from Guatemala unless it is provided privately. However, this aid could not be officially accepted," President Cerezo said.

Two weeks ago the top leaders of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO), met in the Guatemalan capital. On 25 June the anti-Sandinist group received approval for $100 million in aid from the U.S. Congress.

CEREZO ASKS SANDINISTS TO RESPECT RELIGION

PA070218 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0142 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- President Vinicio Cerezo announced today that he sent a letter to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega asking him, "to promote pluralism and to respect religious differences and the people's beliefs."

President Cerezo accepted the Guatemalan bishops' request to act as mediator in the conflict between the Sandinist government and the church.

President Cerezo said: "I sent an official letter to President Ortega, expressing to him our concern over the area problems and also letting him know that we consider the promotion of pluralism and respect for the church to be fundamental for peace in the region." The letter was sent yesterday.

President Cerezo said that in the next meeting of Central American vice presidents, slated for 13 August in Guatemala City, "we will let Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado know about our concern over these problems."

Guatemala claims to advocate an "active neutrality" regarding the Central American problems. About his intervention in the Nicaraguan problem [as received] and if he will break the active neutrality he advocates, President Cerezo said: "We maintain that neutrality has both political and military aspects."

"In the same letter I told President Ortega that we respect the decisions of the Nicaraguan people regarding their destiny, but that neutrality is not ideological," President Cerezo indicated.

He added that the Guatemalan Government is in favor of democracy and pluralism, "and we have been working to see that it is maintained everywhere in the world."

"We have struggled in Guatemala to make it possible, and we believe we can express our interest in seeing that other countries have democracies," President Cerezo said.

The Guatemalan bishops held a secret meeting with President Cerezo, at Santo Tomas, the presidential estate, 50 km south of Guatemala City, during which they asked him to mediate with the Sandinist regime. This took place after the expulsion from Nicaragua of Msgr Pablo Antonio Vega and Msgr Bismarck Carballo, the assistant to the archbishop of Managua, Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo. Monsignor Vega is in the Vatican, and Carballo is in the United States.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT AZCONA EXPLAINS TREATY WITH COLOMBIA

PA061310 Tegicigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1735 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] We will listen to President Jose Azcona Hoyo's views regarding the international treaty signed with the Colombian Government. These are President Azcona's remarks at the presidential palace.

[Begin recording] [Azcona] The executive branch has followed this process responsibly.

We have met with the foreign secretary and his advisers. When an accord with Colombia was reached, a document was signed, not by the presidents, but by Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras and Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo. The document clearly sets forth that this treaty must be endorsed by the congress of each of the two countries. No improvisation has occurred, and no law has been violated. At this moment, the foreign secretary is meeting with the National Congress' Foreign Relations Commission and the factions' leaders and their advisers to explain to them the process whereby the treaty was signed. During the afternoon and in a plenary session, the foreign secretary will explain to the Naitonal Congress how and why this treaty was signed.

Many comments have been made about this with very little foundation. I would not have backed an act by the foreign secretary unless this act was fully backed by the foreign secretary's advisors who are very familiar with the situation. Hernandez Alcerro, lawyer Leonardo Balladares, and [name indistinct] are involved in this matter.

[Reporter] Mr President, do you mean that the government has not (?ceded) territory through this treaty?

[Azcona] Nobody has ceded anything. [Passage indistinct]. When two people have similar claims on something, there are two approaches: a lawsuit or a direct settlement. They also said that those were only three small pieces of land, three or four rocks, and these on shoals only. They further said that the Rosalinda shoals belonged to them. As a result of this, the sides gradually got closer to each other. Finally, they reached an agreement, and then a treaty was signed. There are only two ways of settling disagreements, either directly, whereby the two sides that have similar claims over something reach an agreement over specific points and then sign a treaty, or through a suit where a judge determines the rights of each side. In this case, instead of extending this problem and going to the The Hague International Court of Justice, as we did in the case of El Salvador, we reached a direct settlement to resolve these border issues. We claimed all of Serranilla shoals as ours. The Colombians also say that all of the Serranilla shoals belonged to them, and also those of Rosalinda.

You see, everybody claims ownership over something. If an agreement is reached, a treaty is signed. Otherwise, the difference is taken to the The Hague International Court of Justice and laid to rest forever.

[Reporter] Mr President, [words indistinct] will the government order an investigation of the terrorist attack perpetrated against journalist Juan Arevalo, because this attack has also been on the press and liberties in Honduras?

[Azcona] I have spoken to the commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces. In fact, I think it would not have been necessary for me to speak with him about this. I understand the public security forces have already undertaken an investigation of this attack. This is something that must be done. Even if I were not the president of the Republic, I would be very much interested in this. I have spoken to the commander in chief. They agreed and took the necessary steps to try to clarify this attack.

[Reporter] Will vigilance be improved considering that the people fear such attacks, two of which have occurred lately, Mr President?

[Azcona] Fortunately, the two attacks have not caused any casualties as has happened in other countries. There have been attacks everywhere. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

TRADE RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA TO BE RESUMED

PA062346 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 5 Aug 86 p 4

[Text] In the next few days, commercial relations with Nicaragua will be resumed, Economy and Commerce Minister Reginaldo Panting has said. This is happening after this neighboring country requested some resin from Honduras. Minister Panting said the market will be opened, but first Nicaragua should officially recognize its foreign debt to Honduras.

Panting expressed optimism about Nicaragua's recognition of its overdue debt, and added that the trade to be carried out will be based on exchange rates already established to avoid any further difficulties. He noted that the Nicaraguan debt is $114 million lempiras and the Nicaraguan Government will have to take care of it. Otherwise, it will be useless to sign documents that will have no value in the future.

The Economy Minister said that with the renewal of these negotiations, he expects that the political relations will also grow. He added that the main task of this ministry is to sell what Honduras produces and to increase trade relations with all countries, including Nicaragua.

ARMY SPOKESMAN BLAMES NICARAGUA FOR INCIDENTS

PA061710 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] According to the Armed Forces, Nicaragua has plans to destabilize the government. The Armed Forces are deeply concerned over recent incidents in Tegucigalpa, which have disturbed the population's tranquillity.

Official Army spokesman Major Jorge Arguello added that this concern has led to intensive work aimed at clarifying these anomalies and reassuring the citizens who want to live in peace and to maintain the peacefulness we have enjoyed. Maj Arguello said: That harmony will be maintained at any cost, even if we must risk our lives to prevent disorders.

He noted that these incidents are part of a strategy by which the current Nicaraguan regime might try to unleash a series of actions against Honduras aimed at disrupting our peace and discrediting our country before the international community. These actions include supporting and revitalizing subversive groups in neighboring countries and within our country, in an attempt to destabilize the established government, he added.

However, the Armed Forces are ready to stop any attempt to provoke chaos in the nation, Maj Arguello concluded.

REFUGEES REPORT CONTRA PRESENCE IN EL PARAISO

PA060423 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Refugees have charged that 10,000 contras are occupying a large portion of territory in El Paraiso Department, calling it New Nicaragua. Approximately 10,000 Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries are operating in the eastern Department of El Paraiso. This vast area extends 25 km between Capire and Arenales, and the rebels call it New Nicaragua, persons displaced from the area charged yesterday.

This vast expanse of land, located approximately 220 km from Tegucigalpa, has been mostly uninhabited since the mass raids the EPS carried out in April, when it battled with Honduran and counterrevolutionary forces. Some 5,000 to 6,000 people refuse to return to their homes and townships, having charged approximately 3 weeks ago that there is a pre-war climate in the area because of contras' presence. One hundred and fifty have settled in Danli, the main city in El Paraiso.

Some of the refugees said yesterday in Danli that the situation continues to be critical and that the number of contras in Honduran territory has increased to between 10,000 and 12,000. A few months ago, leaders of the coffee growers in El Paraiso reported that approximately 6,000 heavily armed contras were operating in the area, blaming them and the constant Sandinist raids for harming their production and causing heavy losses.

The refugees charged today that passage through the area continues to be restricted to Hondurans, but in reality, the only ones who can pass through it are the contras, who are duly supplied with weapons of all calibers. According to the sources, the so-called New Nicaragua area includes the communities of Capire, Villanueva de (Yamales), (Yamales), and Arenales, which are located 12-15 km from the Nicaraguan border. A sign reading New Nicaragua appeared in the vicinity of a large contra camp in (Yamales) but in April a deputy mayor, a rural authority, and residents of the area replaced it with a Honduran flag, the sources reported today.

The town of Villanueva de (Yamales), 10 km from Capire and 5 km from (Yamales), has been uninhabited since Easter, when its 400 residents abandoned it.

In their complaints of 3 weeks ago, which were reported by the local press, the refugees said that they are alarmed over the serious developments that may result from the $100 million approved for the Nicaraguan contras. People from Arenales, (Ranguinales), (Taparti), Banco Grande, and El Amparo, located in the same area, have said that war preparations are increasing every day in the contra camps. Our situation is terrible, they added, because our old places of work have been turned into battle areas by foreign forces that have virtually taken over Honduran territory. We are desperate because our lands remain occupied by an army that is growing every day, they said. [passage omitted]

On 15 July, Government House reacted with displeasure to press reports referring to an exodus of the inhabitants of that area. It claimed that the number was not as high as reported but admitted that a pre-war climate exists there. The government denies the possibility that there are displaced persons, presumably from the area bordering on Nicaragua, as a result of the military situation in that area, a Government House communique noted.

NICARAGUA

PRESIDENT ORTEGA DEDICATES CHINANDEGA HOSPITAL

PA060431 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2328 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Speech given by President Daniel Ortega at inauguration ceremony of a health center in Tonvalle, Chinandega Department, on 5 August -- recorded]

[Text] We are holding this beautiful event in one of Nicaragua's hottest areas. At 1250, Companero (?Trinidad) said that nobody was suffering from sunstroke here. Is anybody suffering from sunstroke here? [Crowd shouts: No!] Yet there are some who are suffering from sunstroke at present.

Do you know who is suffering from sunstroke at this moment?

[Crowd shouts: Yes!] The counterrevolutionaries. The counterrevolutionaries are suffering from sunstroke because another hospital and health center has been erected here in Nicaragua. The U.S. Government is suffering from sunstroke because that government does not want health centers and hospitals to be built in Nicaragua. The counterrevolutionaries have destroyed 31 health centers during these years. Thirty-five doctors and nurses have fallen victim to the terrorism of the U.S. Government mercenaries. Thirty-five persons, including doctors and nurses, have been murdered, wounded, or kidnapped.

Thirty-one health centers destroyed. Those who destroy health centers in Nicaragua, those who murder doctors in Nicaragua, as well as nurses and health technicians, are surely suffering from sunstroke today because we have opened a new health center in Nicaragua. [applause] We have just concluded a tour of the United States. We visited the United Nations and later toured several U.S. cities, where we came in direct contact with the U.S. people. We got in touch with U.S. people in New York. We also met with the people in Denver. In Chicago, we again met with the people. Not only did we meet with solidarity groups, but also with U.S. citizens who do not identify with us and who were also on the streets. While walking through the streets of New York, Denver, or Chicago, we met with the U.S. people's sympathy and solidarity.

What does this mean? It means that the American people do not want to be at war with Nicaragua. What does it mean? It means that the American people do not want the mercenaries, the contras, to continue receiving money, arms, and military advice so that they can destroy health centers and schools, so that they can murder children and peasants. This is not what the American people want.

The Americans have demonstrated that they do not want their troops to invade Nicaragua. They have demonstrated that the American people want peace. They want peace, not war. Therefore, they are against the U.S. Government's policies toward Nicaragua. The American people have demonstrated their solidarity in many ways. In the United States, just as I am protesting at this time, the Americans are protesting against the approval of the $100 million, against the approval to send more arms, against the approval to send more military advisers to Central America. This is being discussed and will be discussed in the U.S. Senate. The Americans are protesting on the steps of the U.S. Congress, and they are being arrested for protesting against those unjust policies.

The Americans have also come to Nicaragua to offer their solidarity. When we toured the installations with Mother Maritza, Sister Maritza, she explained that all of the instruments here to help the patients have come as donations from the United States. In other words, the American people are giving this equipment to the Nicaraguan people for a social project, while the U.S. Government is giving the contras money and arms to destroy social projects such as this.

Sister Maritza is also a representative of solidarity and love toward the Nicaraguan people. The majority of the projects carried out to complete this health center for mothers and infants was carried out by nuns, who in a Christian spirit have worked for the peasants, for the humble Nicaraguan people. This center will serve the rural population in (?El Viejo) and the people of [name indistinct]. This is the first center of its type in the country. We acknowledge that this center is the result of the nuns' efforts, as they have (?moved) the community and have joined the community to complete this project. They have also attracted more international cooperation, both material and human. The sister also explained that one Spanish doctor, one Austrian doctor, and one German technician will remain here to work.

Meanwhile, the mercenaries use the money and arms they receive from the U.S. Government to murder international volunteers as in the case of the recently murdered German, Swiss, and French volunteers who helped the peasants construct homes, helped the peasants get water. They were murdered, and even though only a few days have passed, we have three women here from faraway countries who have come to take the places of the murdered volunteers. This demonstrates to the Nicaraguan revolution that the efforts our people have made to achieve peace and work in peace have the support and solidarity of the countries of the world. The fact that this project has been directed, encouraged, and completed by nuns also demonstrates the respect that the Nicaraguan Government, the FSLN, has for religion.

That is why we have come up with the slogan: There is no difference between Christianity and the revolution. There are dozens of clergymen in Nicaraguan hospitals. You can find them in health centers and in hospitals helping the Nicaraguan people. Here we have talked to our Health Minister Dora Maria Tellez, and we have asked her to authorize Sister Maritza to administer this health center.

We are sure that you will take good care of this health center. You have already organized the protection of the health center. We have to take care of it, because unfortunately health centers are targets of the mercenary forces. Therefore, we must protect this health center. We have to protect it from any terrorist acts or sabotage, because we all know that those people are determined to destroy what we build. They want to demoralize the people by destroying schools and health centers, but they do not realize that the people's morale is Sandino's morale. Therefore it is an indestructible morale, because if they destroy 10 health centers, the people will build 20 health centers. If they destroy 50 health centers, the people will build 100 health centers. [applause]

They will never be able to defeat this revolution, because it is a peasants' revolution, a workers' revolution, a Nicaraguan people's revolution; it is a revolution made for justice, a poor people's revolution, a revolution in which Nicaraguan Christians participate in large numbers; it is an authentic revolution, a Latin American revolution, and it is a indestructible revolution. Free fatherland! [Crowd replies: Or death!]

ORTEGA URGES REGION TO OPPOSE U.S. POLICY

PA070407 Paris AFP in Spanish 0252 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Managua, 6 Aug (AFP) -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega today called on all the Central American governments to "oppose" the Reagan administration's policy and prevent "a total war in the region."

"The Central American governments must oppose the current U.S. policy, and they must have enough strength and determination to take this step because the only other alternative is war," Ortega said during an interview aired by La Voz de Nicaragua.

Ortega expressed his hopes that the Central American nations will reach a peace agreement within the framework of the efforts of the Contadora Group, formed by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama. For the past 3 years, Contadora has attempted to achieve a negotiated solution to the regional crisis.

"All of us are, in one way or another, subject to U.S. pressures, but we must tell the United States that we cannot follow them along that path because that path only leads to a precipice," the Nicaraguan president added.

Ortega admitted that there have been some difficulties in reaching a regional understanding and added: "There is no worse effort than the one that is not made, and we feel obliged to do our part for Central America to conclude its negotiations within Contadora."

President Ortega said that the $100 million in aid to the anti-Sandinist guerrillas and the reinforcement of the U.S. military presence in the area "have Central America on the verge of a total war."

Ortega reiterated that Nicaragua is willing to sign bilateral agreements with Honduras and Costa Rica to neutralize and demilitarize the border areas, where more than 10,000 FDN guerrillas are currently operating. [passage omitted]

ORTEGA SENDS LETTER TO GROUP OF 6 MEETING

PA070240 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2336 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Telephone report by Angela Saballos, Foreign Ministry spokeswoman -- live]

[Text] We now wish to report on a note sent by President Daniel Ortega to the governments and heads of state of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Sweden.

The note addresses important issues on disarmament and international peace being discussed at a meeting involving those heads of state. President Daniel Ortega sent them greetings in a letter in which he points out that the Nicaraguan Government is convinced that the valuable initiative of the Group of Six will help achieve detente in international relations and establish a just and lasting world peace.

President Ortega added that at a time when humanity is facing increasing risks of [words indistinct] arms race, especially when it comes to nuclear arms and other mass [word indistinct], the efforts to stop those destruction attempts gain (?special) importance.

Among the centers of international tension, tentral America is confronting a situation that requires special and (?prompt) attention. The crises affecting our countries, which have profound economic and social roots, are worsened by the policy of force, threats and intervention advocated by the U.S. Government.

With absolute fidelity to its inclination toward peace and its determination to contribute to achieving a political and negotiated solution to the Central American crisis, the government and people of Nicaragua have found in the diplomatic effort of the Contadora Group and its Support Group an expression of all of Latin America in favor of the use of peaceful means to solve existing conflicts.

In this spirit, Nicaragua has always offered its firm and decisive support to the peace process promoted by Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela with the help of the Lima Group.

In its search for this much-desired peaceful solution, Nicaragua has been presenting various peace and dialogue proposals [words indistinct] with Central American countries and the U.S. Government, as well as through the negotiating effort of the Contadora Group.

Draft treaties, declarations, and agreements proposed by Nicaragua within the Contadora Group during October and December 1983, as well as its approval of the Contadora Document on 7 September 1984, and its constructive and mature reply to the views presented by the Contadora and Support Groups during the joint meeting of foreign ministers of 6 June 1986, are examples that illustrate the willingness to hold a dialogue and achieve a conciliation that has always guided the Nicaraguan Government.

In keeping with this inclination toward peace, Nicaragua resorted to the International Court of Justice [ICJ] to sue the U.S. Government for its activities in violation of international law. That historical ruling handed down on 27 June 1986 by that high world tribunal, demanded that the U.S. Government end that policy of force threats, and intervention against Nicaragua.

Despite the court ruling, the U.S. Administration has reinforced its gigantic military presence in the area and is thus opening the doors to a generalized conflict. The recent approval of $100 million for the mercenary forces by the U.S. Government's House of Representatives, which involves authorization for the direct participation of U.S. military advisers in the war against Nicaragua and the supply of all kinds of weapons are leading Latin America to the brink of a full-scale war.

Aware of the main responsibility of the UN Security Council to maintain peace and international security, Nicaragua resorted to that forum to strengthen international legal order and enforce respect for the ICJ and its rulings. Despite the U.S. veto, the resolution submitted for the approval of the Security Council, which made an urgent call to fully abide by the ruling handed down on 27 June 1986 by the ICJ in the case presented by Nicaragua, received the support of a majority of council members. This is clear evidence of the support of the community of nations for the principle of using peaceful solutions in controversies in keeping with international law and the banning of force and threats in international relations.

As a new expression of Nicaragua's determination to find formulas to hold dialogues and reach understanding leading to the establishment of a just and dignified peace in the area, on 2 August 1986 President Ortega met in the United States with the Reverend Jesse Jackson and other members of Operation PUSH [People United to Serve Humanity], a movement of U.S. citizens, and revealed an unconditional peace initiative known as the Chicago Proposal.

Nicaragua hopes that this peace proposal will be well-received by the other Central American countries and the U.S. Government. In addition, [words indistinct] of the Contadora and Support Groups will find in this initiative a new driving force for their negotiating efforts in favor of the urgent peace and (?security) aspirations of the Central American peoples.

EDITORIAL LAUDS 'CHICAGO PROPOSAL' INITIATIVE

PA061503 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Aug 86 p 3

[Editorial: "Our Inexhaustible Desire for Peace"]

[Text] The dynamism of Nicaragua's foreign policy as well as its creativity when it comes to initiatives to promote peace negotiations have taught us that just causes must be persued with candor and without subterfuges or limited frameworks. Nicaragua acts in all respects in the opposite direction of imperialism, which seeks confrontation, solutions through force, and strong-willed impositions against the sovereignty of nations.

Through its president, Daniel Ortega, Nicaragua has submitted -- in an eight-point proposal already known as the "Chicago Proposal" -- a summarized version of its peace initiatives enriched with new negotiation elements that more fully meet peace aspirations not regarded as essential in previous offers. For instance, the invitation to Reagan to visit our country or the constructive dialogue with the church are consistent with the resumption of the U.S.-Nicaraguan dialogue and the signing of the peace document according to Contadora's efforts and its latest proposal, which was boycotted by they Yankee government and its Central American allies.

These objectives, which have long been sought by Contadora, blend perfectly with the demand for compliance with the ruling of the International Court of Justice and the resolution of the UN Security Coucil, both of which are specialized UN bodies. This coherence between permanent efforts and new, helpful initiatives as well as steadfastness are the main characteristics of our foreign policy. This coherence and steadfastness combine with the legality, reasonableness, and justice of our cause to further enhance our prestige in the world.

From the prestige of the legal and political support for our positions in view of the powerful and dangerous imperialist opponent comes a narrow margin covered increasingly more successfully by our leaders' visits to the podiums of the world's most well-known international organizations.

In a very short period of time, Nicaragua lavished initiatives on the world and U.S. opinion. It offered its good will for a political negotiation. It put out its hand and invited the main opponent of the revolution to visit Nicaragua, thus proving that its defensive position of national sovereignty is unfaltering, but also flexible. That is what the one who trusts justice and struggles for it under any circumstances, without fear, can do.

What will its opponents' attitude be?

DEMONSTRATIONS FORM OUTSIDE LA PRENSA OFFICE

PA062219 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2027 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] [Announcer] It is now 1427, and our people want to know what is actually taking place inside and outside of the newspaper LA PRENSA's offices. How and why are these provocations taking place in Managua? What is happening, Alfonso Amela?

[Begin relay from LA PRENSA offices in Managua] [Amela] With pleasure, Luis. In fact, thousands and thousands of textile workers, employees from companies located on the northern highway, and students from institutes close to this important street in Managua are now in front of the building where LA PRENSA, Inc. is located, to reject once more the provocative attitude that a group of CTN [Nicaraguan Workers' Confederation] activists and the newspaper's workers have been adopting since this morning. The people have protested, as we said, and their labor leaders have stated that a dangerous game is being played by those who are currently inside the LA PRENSA offices behind closed doors. The workers and people are once more demanding the closure or confiscation of this newspaper, which has repeatedly violated the revolutionary government's laws.

We repeat, workers from factories and companies located on the northern highway are now in front of LA PRENSA, demanding that the revolutionary government definitely close this newspaper, whose owners have repeatedly violated revolutionary laws. A group of LA PRENSA workers and CTN activists are inside LA PRENSA, and they have been adopting provocative attitudes against our people and the revolutionary government.

We will continue to discuss this during our program, given the situation on the northern highway. Thousands and thousands of people have been demonstrating against the newspaper's owners and CTN activists.

[Announcer] Alfonso, Alfonso Amela!

[Amela] Yes, Luis?

[Announcer] I want to ask you: How long have the CTN members been there? Likewise, are LA PRENSA's owners there? It is curious that 48 or 72 hours after the comrade president issued the Chicago Proposal -- in which he refers to the newspaper LA PRENSA with an open attitude, an attitude which advocates a dialogue, in an understanding attitude -- this provocation has arisen at the newspaper LA PRENSA. How long has this been going on, Alfonso?

[Amela] Yes, of course, Luis. We have information that some members of the Social Christian Party came at approximately 1000 and tried to hold an event right here, in front of LA PRENSA. We have information that Violeta de Chamorro, co-owner of LA PRENSA, also came. CTN activists and some of the newspaper's workers have been in front of the building since approximately 1000. They later went inside and at approximately 1300, the people's power was evident when, as we have reported, thousands and thousands of workers gathered in front of the LA PRENSA offices. In other words, the provocation has been under way since 1000 or 1100; nevertheless, at approximately at 1300 the reaction of our people -- meaning the workers, textile workers, students, and people in general from the northern highway -- was obvious. They have demanded that our revolutionary government adopt stricter measures against this type of provocation. They have also demanded the definite closure of LA PRENSA. [end relay]

[Announcer] All right, then we will remain attentive to any further information. We are concerned about what will happened because the divine mobs of the revolution have gathered there.

Demonstrator Stabbed

PA062220 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2033 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] We learned a few minutes ago that a regrettable and at the same time reprehensible incident has taken place. It was reported a few minutes ago that a person has been wounded as a result of a provocation by activists of the CTN and workers of the newspaper LA PRENSA.

As far as we know, an unidentified person who was inside the premises of the newspaper LA PRENSA took out a knife and stabbed one of the persons demonstrating in front of LA PRENSA to show their repudiation of these acts of provocation. We do not know how serious the wounds received by this person are. However, as we said, this is a very regrettable and reprehensible action.

The wounded person was rapidly taken to a hospital, which apparently is the Manolo Morales Hospital. We repeat: We do not know the actual seriousness of the wounds However, the fact that one of these provocateurs took out a knife and stabbed a representative of our people, who are furious over a further provocation by the CTN and LA PRENSA workers, is a hateful action that further infuriates our people.

COMMANDER CUADRA ON MILITARY ACTIVITIES

PA051336 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] Brigadier Commander Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, deputy defense minister of Nicaragua, has stated that the military improvement the mercenary forces will achieve in tactical terms owing to the arrival of the $100 million will not alter the course of the strategic defeat of the counterrevolution.

During an extensive explanation broadcast on SSTV [Sistema Sandinista de Television] on Friday, the chief of the EPS General Staff said that during the first half of this year major steps have been taken toward that end with the help of relentless actions by the people's troops.

The mercenary forces have been dealt harsh blows and have been kept from moving into large land areas and fulfilling their political and military plans, he said. Cuadra noted that the EPS had succeeded in hitting and pushing the forces of the so-called "Jorge Salazar" commando unit, which had tried to conduct strategic operations in Boaco and Chontales (Region 5), into militarily disadvantageous terrain. At the same time, successful operations were conducted in Military Regions 1, 4, and 7, resulting in the "systematic attrition" of the counterrevolutionaries.

Cuadra reported that from January to July 2,745 contras were killed and 300 captured during clashes. He explained that in addition to this, the contras have lost their ability to replace their men, despite their forced recruitment operations.

In this regard, he said that the contras violently kidnapped 259 people, capturing them even in refugee camps in Honduras, which is a very poor source of men fit for combat, as most people there are women, elderly, and children.

He noted: In addition to this we have the number of people who have been deserting their ranks in recent months. They are "the kidnapped people." In other words, there is still a very large gap between the number of contras killed and contras' ability to recruit people.

"The number of contras is declining. There are fewer and fewer contras, and with time they are losing ground and the possibility of fulfilling their political and military plans," Commander Cuadra stressed.

He recalled that although in 1984 and 1985 the mercenaries had maintained their capacity to replace their forces -- especially through attempts to find new people to swell their ranks in the scattered villages located in Region 5 -- the blows the EPS had inflicted in that region had an impact on the process of defeat "and they will have fewer and fewer places from which to replace their casualities."

Another element contributing to the contra's strategic defeat -- the military chief remarked -- has been that the Somozists have been unable to break the social and economic restructuring which the revolution has been implementing in the war zones. He recalled that when the contras attack a peasant settlement, for example, their objective is not solely to physically destroy its installations, but most importantly "to destroy the political project, so as to drive the people toward other zones and attack them later."

Therefore, the EPS campaign during the summer plan period has been to meet its military objectives through offensive operations, the deputy defense minister said. He added that the plan has allowed greater military control and stability in the war zones while inflicting a high casualty toll on the mercenaries.

He labelled as "major successes" the work achieved to complete the BLI [Unconventional Warfare Battalions] and the Rapid Hunter Battalions, as well as to turn permanent EPS units into brigades, improve the utilization of troops in the regions, and other organizational tasks which have raised the quality of the operations and strengthened the troops.

Commenting on the $100 milion approved by the U.S. Congress, he stressed the political nature of this matter, since apart from the war material and weaponry which the contras may receive because of this decision, the fact is that "the CIA was given a free hand to openly conduct new operations against Nicaragua."

"Not much time will pass without our facing a situation like the one we experienced in 1983 and 1984," Cuadra warned, stressing the danger that the CIA may again resort to direct terrorist actions "in a corrected, augmented, and magnified version of the military attacks perpetrated even without the knowledge of and outside the structures of the counterrevolution."

In this regard, he recalled the attacks with planes and piranha boats against the port of Corinto; the air raid with U.S. aircraft on Santa Clara, Nueva Segovia; the naval attacks against Puerto Cabezas, Bluefields, and San Juan del Sur; and placing mines and blowing up the oil pipeline at Puerto Sandino, "all of which were carried out by CIA elements."

"What looms now is not the direction of the mercenary forces only, but a direct involvement that would obviously be much stronger than in the past," said Commander Cuadra, stressing that the $100 million will not change the contras' strategic situation.

He noted that, undoubtedly, the mercenaries will get tactical benefits from the improvement in their military communications equipment and newer and more sophisticated armament which may result in increased deployment of the Somozists in Honduras and support to the groups on the northern border area, Even the possibility of limited air cover for their forces must not be ruled out.

Cuadra charged that the presence of U.S. advisers alongside the mercenaries presages a direct involvement of U.S. troops in combat even though their actions would be limited border activities.

He noted, however, that these advisers would be "a step away" from military actions to reinforce the contras deep inland. "And this involvement would be leave the Honduran Government and Army a step away from being dragged into combat actions on the border against our country."

From then on, he added, Nicaragua would be faced with an artificial conflict with Honduras, which would create the conditions "for a direct, swift, and growing involvement of U.S. forces in an invasion of our country." Although the time cannot be predicted, this process is developing through closely related events, he noted.

Commander Cuadra said that in view of this situation, in which the United States "has escalated the war with qualitative elements," what must be done is to step up the levels of the operational capacity, efficiency, and effectiveness of the EPS's actions because, he stressed, "the deepening of the strategic defeat of the counterrevolution continues to be a priority task."

"The campaign plan of the EPS during this second half of the year must include important elements to improve our capacity to strike at and annihilate the mercenary groups," he stressed, adding that all military regions must push on with their own plans for defense, mobilization, maintenance, and development of all combat units.

He noted that, in addition, Nicaragua will continue implementing all plans included in the revolution's military doctrine, building up the people's combat capacity and enforcing all measures outlined during the last few months. All levels of organization and cohesiveness of the militias, the reserve, and permanent units must be exceeded in order to "improve our people's mechanisms to confront the aggressive policy of U.S imperialism."

PLI TO PARTICIPATE IN CONSTITUTIONAL DEBATES

PA061649 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Aug 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Independent Liberal Party [PLI] will participate in the debates on the new constitution, which will begin in the National Assembly. In addition, this party will elect new leaders on 10 August. The decision to participate in the debates on the constitution was adopted on Sunday when the commission of delegates [comision delegataria] -- the party's second highest authority with powers in the PLI assembly to make political decisions -- approved the party's participation in the constitutional debates.

The PLI's most conservative wing had been rejecting any participation in the discussion of the new constitution, but this position was changed in the most recent meeting of the commission of delegates, which was convoked by the PLI National Directoratae. One of those who opposed the PLI participation in the debates was Virgilio Godoy, but the majority voted for an active participation in the National Assembly.

A report given to EL NUEVO DIARIO by a departmental delegate disclosed that those who oppose nonparticipation in the debates noted that the PLI had its own constitutional draft, which had to be vigorously defended in the Assembly. They also advocated a move to put aside positions of isolation and ostracism.

Another decision made by the commission of delegates was to hold a special assembly on 10 August to choose the new party leaders "from the presidency on down." At the meeting, candidates to the PLI presidency Orlando Quinonez, Eduardo Coronado Perez, and Juan Manuel Gutierrez stressed their decision to continue as candidates.

BRIEFS

NEW VATICAN AMBASSADOR -- The Nicaraguan Presidency has announced that the new Vatican ambassador, Msgr Paolo Giglio, presented his credentials to President Daniel Ortega this morning. Giglio said, quote, I am in Nicaragua ot strengthen church-state relations, unquote. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 6 Aug 86 PA]

CASTRO LETTER THREATENS TO BOYCOTT OLYMPICS

FL070108 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2030 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Havana, 6 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- President Fidel Castro today threatened to boycott the 1988 Olympics if South Korea does not allow North Korea to cohost the games. Castro sent a message to a North Korean newspaper indicating that the two Koreas should organize the Olympics together. [passage omitted]

TANZANIA COOPERATION MEETING BEGINS IN HAVANA

FL062338 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] The first session of the joint intergovernmental commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Cuba and Tanzania began today in Havana. The Cuban delegation is presided over by Arturo Guzman, minister president of the State Committee for Prices. (?Kighoma Malima), minister of state for international cooperation, is presiding over the Tanzanian delegation.

FRG GREEN PARTY PRESIDENT EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY

FL1061648 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1426 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] We share Cuba's strong and legitimate criticism of the United States, FRG Green Party President Jutta Ditfurth, who is visiting Cuba on her own initiative, has said. During her stay in our country, the FRG leader learned about Cuban relations with Latin America and [our] development and research work and called an extraordinary model the structures of the people's government. The top leader of the FRG Green Party also voiced admiration for Cuba's advances in the social, educational, and cultural spheres as well as in the health system, which is why she expressed willingness to cooperate and trade with our country.

BALAGUER ON DEBTS, SUPPORT OF U.S. POLICIES

FL051535 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2315 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Excerpts] New York, 4 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Joaquin Balaguer, president-elect of the Dominican Republic, today called usurious the interests being paid by debtor countries to the banks and demanded greater facilities for exports.

Balaguer, who next Saturday will be sworn in as president for the fifth term also said the Dominican Republic supports the Contadora Group's peaceful process for Central America but that in many aspects, if not all, it sides with the United States. [passage omitted]

When asked what kind of aid the Dominican Republic can receive from the United States, he said its sugar quota and export facilities could be increased to introduce nontraditional products to the U.S. market, which depends on agriculture. [passage omitted]

Referring to the foreign debt, he said the Latin American countries are paying usurious interest to the banks. In recent years, more than two-thirds of the debt has been liquidated. The Dominican Republic's current foreign debt is $3 billion.

With respect to Central America, he reiterated support for the Contadora Group, but affirmed that his country in many ways sides with U.S. policy, since it is necessary to seek an effective formula which will lead the region toward security. He also noted that functional and effective democracy is necessary in Nicaragua, Central America, and Latin America. [passage omitted]

PINDLING PRAISED FOR ROLE AT COMMONWEALTH SUMMIT

FL062257 Bridgetown CANA in English 1904 6 Aug 86

[By Bertram Niles]

[Text] London, Aug 6, CANA -- The just-ended Commonwealth mini-summit here had at least one beneficiary -- its chairman, Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling of the Bahamas.

The meeting provided Pindling with another splendid opportunity to continue to improve his image after a series of drug-related scandals in the chain of islands rules by his Progressive Liberal Party (PLP).

The host country normally chairs Commonwealth meetings, but as the mini-summit was a carry-over from last October's full conference in Nassau, he held the chair. On this occasion he was spared too many awkward questions about drugs in the Bahamas and though coming from a small country with few links to South Africa, emerged with some credit. He conducted the two formal conference briefings with considerable aplomb in keeping with his image of a crafty political veteran. Two prestigious British newspapers, THE OBSERVER and THE GUARDIAN, on consecutive days printed the wrong picture (former Barbados Prime Minister Bernard St John) above his name. But inside Marlborough House where the seven Commonwealth leaders pondered sanctions on South Africa, Pindling performed his limited role very, very well, sources who were at the meeting said.

He felt it was his duty to obtain as much agreement as possible. He kept the meeting flowing and clarified points when necessary, said the sources. One such clarification occurred when there was a clash between Prime Ministers Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Margaret Thatcher of Britain. Mugabe said the Organisation of African Unity was now ready to back the armed struggle in South Africa. Thatcher, apparently thinking that the conference was being asked to back this stand, shot back that she had not expected such things would be discussed. Violence was only permissable in self-defence, she said.

Pindling had intervened to say that Mugabe was not asking for Commonwealth backing. In any case, Mugabe reportedly reminded Thatcher: We have all supported Britain in the use of violence in the past. Despite the harsh pre- and post-summit words, the debate during the meeting was businesslike and lacking in vitriol in the true Commonwealth tradition, according to the sources. In one notable exchange, which must have taken even Thatcher aback as she argued her opposition against sanctions, Australia's Prime Minister Bob Hawke is reported to have told her: If it is a question of the unity of the Commonwealth and its credibility, then we would be more concerned with the latter.

That proved the crunch statement at the summit and guided the decision of the six leaders who agreed to sweeping sanctions to push South Africa toward dismantling apartheid, leaving Thatcher isolated. It was a rare split that eschewed the Commonwealth's known capacity for compromise.

Pindling would have hoped for full agreement as Britain is vital to any economic pressure against South Africa with its extensive commercial interests there. But as Pindling seemed to acknowledge at the end of the summit, he had also presided over a conference that saw the end of an era. In effect the conference unhesitatingly said: No longer was Britain's word the Commonwealths word.

Pindling accused Britain of abandoning its leadership of the Commonwealth and said its standing in the grouping with its 48 ex-colonies would never be the same again.

I think a new leadership is emerging, he said, a point echoed by India's Prime Minister Rajiv Ghandi.

Pindling and five pro-sanctions leaders felt that the Commonwealth had to take the lead on South Africa and had to take a stand now. In the absence of any other role, the Commonwealth has devoted many of its efforts to the fight against apartheid and wanted to take that fight further. Its leaders have formulated voluntary agreements banning sporting links with South Africa and have routinely issued joint declarations on racism and racial prejudice. The Commonwealth summit debate aside, Pindling has returned to the Bahamas to continue his preparations for a general election which he confidently expects will extend his role which began in 1967.

The extensive drug problem in the Bahamas continues to trouble his government though Pindling was last year cleared by a commission of enquiry of allegations that he accepted money from drug dealers. In a report this week, THE TIMES of London estimated that cocaine was contributing at least 10 per cent to the Bahamian gross national product.

But thanks to South Africa (a reference to the summit), his public relations, and an inept opposition, Pindling is restoring his reputation, THE TIMES said.

This conference would undoubtedly have helped him on the way and would rank highly among his list of achievements in a year in which he celebrates 30 years as a member of the country's parliament.

JAMAICA

MANLEY PREDICTS TAX INCREASES FOR ELECTION COSTS

FL070119 Bridgetown CANA in English 0051 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Kingston, Jamaica, Aug 6, CANA -- Leader of Jamaica's main opposition political party, Michael Manley, has predicted new taxes here to pay for heavy spending by the Edward Seaga government in the run up to last week's municipal elections here.
Manley's Peoples National Party (PNP) swept the elections, gaining an estimated 57 per cent of the popular votes and at least 11 of the 13 municipal authorities.

Manley in a statement today, said that in its victory bid the government had embarked on extravagant pre-election expenditure including the utterly vulgar rush to repair roads which came to a full stop on the eve of the (July 29) election.

(The spending) will now have to be paid for by Jamaicans with new taxes which will now be introduced...Manley declared.

Seaga's J5 billion dollar (1 JCA doll; 18 cents U.S.) budget in May was tax free, the government having earlier in the year announced a number of revenue raising measures to close gaps and meet projections for 1986/87.

According to Manley, however, the current budget was a fantasy. He pointed that in the last fiscal year loan inflows were projected at J1.5 billion dollars, but only J500 million dollars came.

In his first major broadside against the government since the poll, Manley said that this year the situation would be worse. The government was quarreling with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the country's major benefactors, but whose proposals for continued austerity Prime Minister Seaga rejected.

It is clear that this problem will mean massive adjustments to the budget, including another massive devaluation, a new tax on motor vehicles, and a resumption of the issuing of property tax notices which were shelved during the election campaign, he said. [passage omitted]

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

OPPOSITION LEADER PRESUMED KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

FL070013 Bridgetown CANA in English 2354 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Kingstown, St Vincent, Aug 6, CANA -- Hudson Kemuel Tannis, presumed dead with 12 others on LIAT's ill-fated flight 319, was setting the stage for a major comeback of his opposition St Vincent and the Grenadines Labour Party (SVLP), which lost the government two years ago.

In what was probably his last major press interview, given here nearly two months ago to the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY (CANA), the 58-year-old British-trained lawyer shrugged off the SVLP 1984 election drubbing as nothing more than a temporary setback.

In fact, with an apparent decline in the popularity of the Prime Minister James Mitchell's New Democratic Party (NDP) government, Tannis felt the turn-around in the SVLP's political fortunes had already begun. He said disgruntled Vincentians were looking once again to labour. [passage omitted]

As part of efforts to get the SVLP back on firm footing, he was preparing to chair a major party conference this month to adopt a new constitution, containing guidelines for strengthening the SVLP's organisational base.

With Tannis still unaccounted for, parliamentary opposition leader Vincent Beache, who was deputy political leader, has now effectively taken charge of the labour party pending the election of officers at the forthcoming convention.

Party sources here say they expect Beache to come under a strong challenge for the leadership position when the party meets -- a situation less likely had Tannis been around.

Tannis, his wife Christine, and eight-year-old son were returning home from St Lucia aboard the LIAT flight which disappeared shortly after the pilot had made two abortive attempts to land in a rain storm at Arnos Vale airport, a stones throw from where he lived. [passage ommitted]

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

NAR CLAIMS UNITY, LOOKS TO FEBRUARY ELECTIONS

FL062314 Bridgetown CANA in English 1833 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Aug 6, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago parliamentary opposition leader, Basdeo Panday, has told the government that delaying general elections will not help it win another five-year term.

General elections are constitutionally due by next February. Had the government called an early election, said Panday, it would have caught the then-merging opposition with its pants down.

But the opposition had grown stronger and Prime Minister George Chambers was now making a serious mistake in delaying general elections hoping the National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR) would disintegrate, Panday told NAR members last weekend. Panday is deputy political leader of the alliance, which comprises four parties.

Chambers and other Peoples' National Movement (PNM) members have repeatedly said the lust for power was all that was holding the alliance leadership together and if the opposition wins the next general election there would be a power struggle.

As far as the leadership is concerned, there is no way in this world the National Alliance for Reconstruction will divide, Panday said.

Panday also commented on Chambers claim that the alliance wanted to wrest political power from a certain section of society.

He was absolutely right except he didn't say which section of the community, he said.

He didn't say that the section of the community was the oligarchic clique in the PNM.

BRUNSWIJK SUSPECTED IN REBEL ACTIVITY, DEATH

PM061153 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 2 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Paramaribo, 2 Aug -- A 3-year-old child was killed in a shootout yesterday in the black-populated bush village of Morakondre between the Surinamese army and the group led by dissident former officer Ronnie Brunswijk. Some 20 members of the group were captured; the rest fled into the forest, Surinamese television has reported.

The names of those arrested, who wereheavily armed, have not been made public. It is assumed that Brunswijk is not among them.

The Surinamese Army began a hunt for Brunswijk's group after it attacked two military posts in Stolkertsijver and Albina, on the border with French Guiana. In the attacks, 12 soldiers were taken hostage.

Surinamese Ministry of Popular Mobilization Director Laurens Neede told the television station that the military police interrogation of those arrested could lead to the capture of Brunswijk and his men and the release of the hostages. Articles of clothing belonging to the hostages have been found.

According to well-informed sources in Paramaribo, Juan Brinkmann was arrested last week. He is said to be an Argentine with a Venezuelan passport and, according to Minister [as published] Neede, was the contract man between Brunswijk and the 14 U.S. mercenaries arrested in the United States Monday [28 July]. They were planning to stage a coup against the Bouterse regime and have said they were hired by the Ansus Foundation in Amsterdam. The foundation is headed by George Baker; he has declared that he knows nothing of these plans.

According to Neede, maps and other important information belonging to Brunswijk have been found. The maps indicated targets which Brunswijk had intended to attack in the Marowijne-Commewijne area in eastern Suriname, noted Neede, a former military attache in The Hague. He spoke of a "very sophisticated and well-prepared action" by Brunswijk and the mercenaries. According to Neede their plans were not carried out because Brunswijk failed to take over the barracks in Albina.

Neede also said that Suriname's neighbors -- Guyana, French Guiana, and Brazil -- have made concrete promises that they will prevent their territory from being used as a base for counterrevolutionary activities against the Surinamese Government. Neede said that he also hopes that the promises made by the Netherlands will be seen in its actions. The Foreign Ministry in The Hague stated twice last week that the Netherlands will observe international law and will not allow Netherlands territory to be used in the preparation of actions which have the objective of toppling the government of another state by force. As a result of allegations of Netherlands involvement in such actions, the Netherlands ambassador in Paramaribo had been summoned to meet with the Surinamese foreign minister.

Soldier Dies in Rebel Search

PY052122 Paris AFP in Spanish 1934 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Paramaribo, 5 Aug (AFP) -- It was reported today in Paramaribo that an operation to pursue the Surinamese rebel group headed by Ronny Brunswijk resulted in the death by drowning of Reginald Koulen 28, a soldier in the forces headed by Commander Desi Bouterse.

On 21 July Brunswijk's followers attacked two military posts in the western part of the country, where they palnned to establish a liberated zone, according to a plan that has been disclosed by the government. They also kidnapped 12 soldiers.

Regular forces of this former Netherlands colony in South America pursued the rebels through the Marowijne district, in western Suriname, an area on the border with French Guiana. The newspaper DE WARE TIJD reported that Koulen drowned last Saturday when he was crossing a river in a canoe that capsized,

About 20 persons have been arrested in Marowijne for their alleged involvement with the gang headed by Brunswijk, Bouterse's former bodyguard.

Churches on Recent Violence

FL062116 Paramaribo International Service in English 1748 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] The Committee of Christian Churches in Suriname has issued a press release in which they said the violent development in eastern Suriname were painful. The release said that the fact that the people ahve chosen for a path of unity made these developments more painful. The release came in the wake of the actions of the Brunswijk group during which 12 [word indistinct] were kidnapped.

Until now, one dead has been reported, that is of a small child who was killed in a shootout between an Army patrol and members of the Brunswijk group.

The clergymen have called on both parties to treat their captives humanly.